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The Story of Sugar. By GEORGE THOMAS SURFACE. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. xiv+238. \$1.00.

The author has presented considerable valuable information, both of a technical and historical nature, concerning the sugar industry. After a general account of its beginnings there is given the more recent development of the industry in the different countries, the sugar-cane and the sugar-beet industries being treated separately. A portion of the work is devoted to the different cane and beet products, and their importance in the industrial and commercial world. This is followed by a historical account of sugar refineries in the United States, together with the development of the sugar trust. The conclusion is a discussion of the future of the industry. The material has been so presented as to appeal primarily to the general reader. It appears to be chiefly based on secondary sources and there is little serious attempt at original investigation of either the historical significance of the industry or the present-day economic problems involved.

The People's Progress. By FRANK IRESON, B.A. London: John Murray, 1910. 8vo, pp. vi+159. 2s. 6d.

This volume is intended as a refutation of some socialistic arguments in favor of government ownership of capital goods. It consists of two parts. In Part I, under the general caption of "The Distribution of Income," an attempt is made to defend the present method of distribution. In Part II, dealing with the "Rewards of Capital," the "labor theory of value" is attacked. The author makes extensive but rather uncritical use of tables, diagrams, and statistics from various sources in support of his statements. The general conclusion of the book is to the effect that socialism is impracticable and, if forced upon society, it will prove destructive of society as a whole.

Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation. By G. L. CAMPBELL, B.S. Cambridge: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1911. 4to, pp. xii+105. \$1.00 net.

Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation is the seventh of a series of Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essays in economics. After a brief consideration of the social cost of industrial accidents, the author reviews the efforts being made by various agencies partially to compensate the victims or their dependents and to secure an equitable distribution of the resulting charge. An outline of the present status of "Employers' Liability in the United States" is followed by a chapter on "Employers' Liability Insurance," and leads up to the author's conclusions as to needed reforms in the legal liability of employers, and in the compensation of the victims of industrial accidents. Mr. Campbell believes that the common law of liability is no longer applicable to modern conditions, and he classes its doctrines as "archaic legal dogmas." Although the presentation of the subject is limited in scope, the original investigation having largely been confined to one locality, and while, on account of its brevity, the treatment is necessarily general, yet the book reflects fairly well the modern view of industrial accidents as *risque professionnel*, and the belief that compensation for such should be counted as part of the necessary cost of production in each

particular industry. It is believed that the author has realized his hope: "that its very brevity will commend this little book to many persons who, lacking the time for consulting a large number of public reports and other sources, desire a general knowledge of the problem presented."

Socialism and Christianity. By P. S. GRANT. New York: Brentano's, 1910. 8vo, pp. viii+203.

This little volume consists of a number of more or less disconnected essays upon a few of the popular questions of the day.

In the first essay, which gives the title to the book, the author criticizes socialism on the ground of its being irreligious, grossly materialistic, and altogether opposed to Christianity. He fails, however, to give the reader any adequate definition of socialism or Christianity, which seems to be indispensable to validate the argument. In the essay entitled "Divorce and the Family," the author ascribes the increasing number of divorces in this country to purely economic causes. "Divorce," he says, "is a noxious growth accompanying the social decay which riches induce." In the discussion, "How to Help the Negro," there are evinced many points of a belated evolutionary doctrine. As for example: "The black race, compared with the white, is biologically inferior" (p. 139). "Are the Rich Responsible for New York's Vice and Crime?" is essentially an attempt to fix the responsibility for crime upon riches. Here again is an instance in which a social phenomenon is explained solely upon an economic basis. "What the Working Men Want," "Children's Street Games," "Workingmen and the Church" are some of the other titles in the book. The treatment given these subjects is popular and lacks true scientific basis.

Industrial Accidents and Employers' Liability in Minnesota. By DON D. LESCOHIER. Part II of the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce of the State of Minnesota, 1909-10. St. Paul: W. E. McEwen, Labor Commissioner, 1910.

This report gives a very comprehensive statement of the situation regarding industrial accidents in Minnesota. By means of charts and figures the writer shows the number of industrial accidents in all the industries of the state, the proportion of the accidents in the different industries of the state, the nature and causes of the accidents, the time of day in which the greater number of accidents occur, and the age of the individuals injured. The first four chapters of the report are a study of the accidents from the point of view of compensation. In these chapters the number, nature, and causes of the accidents are studied in relation to the rules and the actual workings of the law, which is supposed to provide for the compensation of the injured workers. In chaps. v-xiv, the point of view is principally that of prevention. Particular industries are studied with a view to finding possible means of preventing accidents.